

WHERE STYLES  
ARE NEWEST

BENNETT'S

WHERE QUALITY  
IS BEST

### A Sale of Tailored Suits

These Suits Are the Cream of This Season's Styles—\$35.00 to \$39.50 Values at \$27.50

Only about one hundred in this lot, made of finest quality diagonals, serges, broadcloths, fancy suitings and whipcords—and, madam, if it's a practical suit you want as well as a handsome one, you will find these to be just right. The workmanship is of our own specification; the fabrics the very best we could buy; the styles absolutely correct, many of them having their inspiration in some of the imported models. The coats are lined with guaranteed materials, the collars are finished with velvets and contrasting broadcloths and the skirts are in high waist line styles with paneled backs and novelty button effects.

Various other lines in the store at prices beginning at \$12.50 and graduating upwards to \$50.00



Our cloak and suit buyer who has been in the East for over a week past has been brushing us so many new things it would be impossible to describe them in detail. So we offer this synopsis, together with a cordial invitation to visit the department at your earliest convenience.

"Better than a rabbit skin to wrap a baby bundling in"

The new, little knitted sweaters, leggings and caps we have provided for your baby. See them Monday.

- Cloth coats of fine mixtures at \$6.50 to \$35.00.
- Black broadcloth coats at \$10.00 to \$39.50.
- Elegant plush coats at \$19.50 to \$35.00.
- Heavy chinchilla coats at \$23.50 each.
- Russian pony fur coats at \$49.50 to \$100.00.
- River mink fur coats at \$69.50 to \$125.00.
- Neat seal fur coats at \$75.00 to \$165.00.

### You Pay Less for Fur Sets Monday

Opussum fur sets consisting of a nice large scarf and muff; regularly \$25.00 the set, Monday, \$19.50.  
Natural raccoon fur sets with an extra large shawl collar trimmed with tails and heads and a large barrel muff; regularly \$39.00 the set, Monday, \$27.00.  
Red fox fur set consisting of an extra large muff lined with satin messalino and an elaborate collar, all beautifully blended; regularly \$75.00, Monday, \$59.50.  
Blue fox fur set consisting of a fine collar and muff, very specially priced at \$38.50.

### Silks Worthy of Special Mention

Colored crepe de chines that possess those fine draping qualities so much desired in afternoon and evening gowns; all the most wanted light and dark shades as well as black, full 40 inches wide, Bennett's price, per yard, \$1.50.

Colored poplins in a most excellent range of colorings, full 40 inches wide—they have no rival when wanted for beautiful clinging gowns—Bennett's price, per yard, \$1.50.

### \$6 Wool Blankets at \$4.79 a Pair

These are full bed size and may be had in various new checked designs. Unexcelled for warmth.

\$10.00 down comforts with the very best satine coverings and sanitary fillings; size 6x7, a little soiled from display, but otherwise in perfect condition; Monday, \$6.25 each.

\$3.50 wool nap blankets in light and dark colorings; heavy and warm; Monday, the pair \$2.75

\$1x90-inch Pequot sheets noted for their wearing qualities—the \$1.00 kind; Monday, 85¢ each.

\$2.50 full size comforts in new patterns, filled with nice white cotton, Monday only, \$2.00 each.

### Dress Goods of Interest to All

We have just received a new shipment of the scarce reversible cloths, in plain colors and plaid back effects, for polo coats. The color combinations are more pleasing than any we have previously shown and are sure to meet with hearty approval. Also a good assortment of handsome Scotch and mixed suitings. They are 50 to 55 inches wide and are priced according to the quality at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 the yard.

### Anticipate Thanksgiving Needs From These Specially Priced Linens

72-inch all linen satin damask of an extra good \$1.25 quality; a wide range of choice designs; reduced, for Monday's selling only, to 98¢ the yard. 23x23-inch napkins to match may be had at the very special price of \$3.50 the dozen.

72x90-inch all-linen pattern cloths in a wide variety of stripe, new; down-to-date patterns; regularly \$3.50 each, Monday only \$2.50

Napkins to match the above cloths, size 22x22 inches, regularly priced at \$3.50 the dozen, Monday, \$2.50.

\$1.25 fancy linens consisting of scarfs, center pieces and lunch cloths in Battenburg, drawn work and embroidered designs; Monday only, 80¢ for your choice.

45x36-inch embroidered linen pillow cases in pretty hand-worked designs; regularly \$4.25, Monday, \$2.98 the pair.

### Extra 2x4 Stamps in the Big Pure Food Store Monday and Tuesday

- Trade of Bennett's flour—special price per sack \$1.30
- 24-lb. sack, "Queen of the Plains" pastry flour and 40 stamps \$1.25
- Bennett's Golden coffee and 20 stamps, lb. can \$1.20
- Bennett's Capitol coffee and 20 stamps, pkgs. \$1.20
- Assorted teas and 40 stamps, lb. can \$1.20
- Tea stamps and 10 stamps, lb. can \$1.20
- 15 lbs. GRANULATED SUGAR \$1
- Hill pickles and 10 stps, dozen \$1
- Horseshoe and 10 stps, bottle \$1
- Hassmann vinegar and 10 stamps, bottle \$1
- Beauty green asparagus and 10 stamps, can \$1
- Shower's chili sauce and 10 stamps, bottle \$1
- Six pack Argo glass starch for 25¢
- 2-lb. sack, Bennett's Capitol flour, wheat and pancake flour, with 10 stamps \$1
- Quaker's pure olive oil, 10 stamps, medium size bottle \$1
- 5 lbs. to 7-lb. rice for 25¢
- Full cream cheese and 10 stamps, lb. can \$1
- Bennett's Capitol baking powder and 10 stamps, lb. can \$1
- Bennett's Capitol extracts and 20 stamps, bottle \$1
- Sliced beef and 5 stamps, jar \$1
- Schupp's coconut and 10 stamps, lb. package \$1
- 3 pkgs. Bennett's Capitol mince meat and 10 stamps \$1
- Yacht Club chili dressing and 10 stamps, bottle \$1
- 25¢ quart can Franco-American soup for 20¢

### Sale of Pineapples

400 cans of Brockport sliced pineapples, usually sold at 10¢ the can—special offer for Monday and Tuesday only, or while they last, at

4 Cans for 25¢

### Monday -- Half Price Sale of Guaranteed Willow Plumes

The quality of Bennett Guaranteed Willow Plumes is too well known to need any comment here. It is sufficient for you to know that every plume we sell is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or you get a new plume free of cost. If that isn't satisfactory we will gladly give you back your money.

### A Deposit Will Hold Any Plume for Future Delivery

If you have always been wanting a plume and never felt that you could afford it, this sale offers you the opportunity to buy it at a half of the original reasonable prices by paying only a very small deposit down. It will then be laid away until such time as you may wish to take it up. ALL GO AT JUST A HALF OF THEIR ORIGINAL PRICES.

Guaranteed Willow Plumes, Regularly Sold at \$12, Sale Price \$5.98



\$6.98 for Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$14.98

\$7.98 for Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$16.98

Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$18.00 Sale Price \$8.98	Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$20.00 Sale Price \$9.98	Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$25.00 Sale Price \$12.50
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Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$30.00 Sale Price \$14.98	Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$35.00 Sale Price \$16.98	Guaranteed Willow Plumes Regularly Sold at \$40.00 Sale Price \$18.98
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Buy a Guaranteed Plume for a Christmas Present  
If you buy it during this sale, you buy it for half price. By paying a small deposit we will hold it for you until Christmas.

Scranton Anthracite Best Scranton Anthracite, No. 2 Chestnut—a smaller size than you have been accustomed to, \$9.50

Dominion Lump and Nut Coal, Extra Value at, the ton, \$5.50. Try It.

## Locating the Big Conventions

BY VICTOR ROSEWATER, Member Republican National Committee.

The active commencement in several cities of preliminary steps to reinforce invitations to the various political parties to hold their national nominating conventions betokens the approach of another presidential campaign as certainly as the appearance of the robins precedes the advent of spring. The privilege of entertaining, and incidentally exploiting, the delegates and spectators who assemble for these great quadrennial spectacles has come to be one jealously sought after, and the competition for the location of the big convention promises to be as brisk this year as at any time from the foundation of the republic.

If there has been any rule, or rules, guiding the selection of the convention city observed sufficiently to enable them to rank as precedent, it is not disclosed in a reading of our political history since the convention system became established as part of our electoral machinery. A well posted person might make a fairly good guess as to where the Republican or Democratic convention will go next year, but no city has any claim it can rightfully assert as against all others; the convention does not belong anywhere, although, of course, it is well known that certain considerations of policy and expediency will be given due weight in the determination.

The first national nominating convention to present party candidates for president and vice president were evoked in connection with the election of 1828, as an outgrowth of the method of nominating candidates for state offices in state conventions. The anti-Masonic uprising had resulted in a conference, or convention, of anti-Masons held in Philadelphia in September, 1828, in which representatives from ten of the twenty-four states were there present by ninety-two delegates, and by resolution called another convention to meet at Baltimore on September 26, 1828, to promulgate a presidential ticket.

### National Convention Chronology

National Republican	Year	Democratic
Baltimore, December 12	1831-32	May 21, Baltimore
	1836	May 29, Baltimore
Whig		
Harrisburg, December 4	1839-40	May 5, Baltimore
Baltimore, May 1	1844	May 27, Baltimore
Philadelphia, June 7	1848	May 22, Baltimore
Baltimore, June 16	1852	June 1, Baltimore
Baltimore, September 17		
Republican		
Philadelphia, June 17	1856	June 2, Cincinnati
Chicago, May 16	1860	April 23, Charleston
Baltimore, June 7	1864	June 18, Baltimore
Chicago, May 20	1868	August 29, Chicago
Philadelphia, June 5	1872	July 4, New York
Cincinnati, June 14	1876	July 9, Baltimore
Chicago, June 2	1880	June 27, Cincinnati
Chicago, June 3	1884	June 27, Cincinnati
Chicago, June 19	1888	July 8, Chicago
Minneapolis, June 7	1892	June 5, St. Louis
St. Louis, June 16	1896	July 7, Chicago
Philadelphia, June 19	1900	July 4, Kansas City
Chicago, June 21	1904	July 6, St. Louis
Chicago, June 16	1908	July 7, Denver

At this first national nominating convention 113 delegates were present from more than half the states. Following the example then set, the National Republican met in convention, also at Baltimore, December 12, 1831, with 82 delegates, representing seventeen states. Although the recognition of President Jackson was uncontested, the Democrats likewise resorted for the first time to a convention to settle upon a running mate for him, assembling in Baltimore on May 21, 1832, when 220 delegates participated, representing all the then existing states excepting Missouri.

The fact that all three of the initial national nominating conventions were held in one and the same city attests the superior advantages which Baltimore offered in that day for the accommodation of such a gathering. It meant that Baltimore in comparison with possible rivals for the honor, was by common consent recognized as the ideal convention city. The reason was plainly discernible—Baltimore was halfway between the states of the north and south; it was only a few miles from Washington, the seat of government and of politics, and yet, somewhat removed from the thralldom of official power; it was readily accessible by land and sea routes; it had commodious halls for meeting places and hospitable boarding places to house all who might attend; no one as yet even suggested that any political benefit could inure to one party

rather than to another because of the location of the convention. It is little wonder then that Baltimore retained this prestige from the start. Up to the outbreak of the civil war the Democrats held all their national conventions, with one exception, in Baltimore, and the National Republicans and their Whig successors held all their national conventions there with two exceptions. The Democrats met once in Cincinnati in 1856, and the Whigs in Harrisburg in 1840, and in Philadelphia in 1848.

The rise of the Republican party with its preponderant strength in the middle west and with the steadily westward trend of population soon put a new face on the convention proposition. The Republicans, to be sure, met first in Philadelphia in 1856, but on the next year assembled in Chicago, then the far west, out of which sprang the victorious cohorts led by Lincoln. For the pre-fascist performance of Lincoln's nomination, the Republicans took their convention to Baltimore, but returned again to Chicago to honor the hero of Appomattox. Counting its first national convention, 1860, Chicago has been the scene of ten big meetings of the two great political parties—six Republican and four Democratic—to say nothing of the numerous smaller gatherings of the so-called lesser parties. Chicago, therefore, since war times has occupied the corresponding position as a national convention city that Baltimore held before the war.

The theme usually vanderloped as having a bearing on convention location, I have already enumerated. When the national committees convene next month, each city bidding for the convention will present through its spokesmen cogent arguments why it should have the preference. Most of these arguments will relate to the physical well being and convenience of the delegates and convention crowds, and the proper equipment for the exposition and the transaction of the business on which they will be called. For with the vast expansion of the country and its growing population the national convention of today has become of much more proportions as compared with the piggmy size of the early years. Each convention

of the two great parties now consists of approximately 1,000 delegates and 1,000 alternates, while the officers, press correspondents, special guests, spectators and camp followers are estimated from 50,000 to 100,000, of which at best only a small part can actually be witnesses to the proceedings.

First, though there is properly no first or last in the railway facilities to bring the vast army together and take its constituent parts to their homes after the close of the convention are also, of course, essential. No one-road town could funnel folks in that number in and out with satisfactory promptness in the allotted time. The convention city must be the hub of railways radiating in all directions with terminals adequate to extraordinary demands. People who go to these gatherings expect to be subjected to stress and strain, but they also expect to arrive before the chairman taps for order and to get out of town after adjournment without unreasonable delay.

Second, after the delegates and crowds are assembled they must be decently housed and fed. They must be permitted to sleep, and eat, and drink, and pursue cleanliness and healthful amusement. The convention extends at least over the greater part of a week, but in session as a rule only a few hours each day. Even if all the strangers were able to attend, which they are not, they would have to be provided for when the convention is not in session. It is the hotels and restaurants, refreshment places, bath houses, etc., that must be in requisition, and the city best equipped with these facilities will usually be overrated.

Third, a suitable and safe convention hall must be available. National conventions have been held in times past in all sorts of meeting places—ball rooms, opera house, academy, exposition hall, wig-wam tent, colony of huts, however, more exacting requirements have been met—an auditorium of fairly fire-proof construction, capable of seating the 2,000 delegates and alternates on one floor level, and of holding altogether from 2,000 to 2,500 or 3,000 people, with not imposing acoustic properties, within walking distance of main hotels and easily reached by street car, would answer distribution.

In 1911 the convention that nominated Cleveland was held in a tent pitched on Chicago's lake front. In 1900 the auditorium in which Kansas City was to house the democratic convention burned a few weeks prior to the date, but a few and more commodious building was at once erected in its place and ready at the appointed time.

Fourth, the crowds on the floor and in the galleries are not the only ones attending the convention; the whole newspaper reading public throughout the length and breadth of the land and overseas encircling the globe wherever civilized nations exist, are present by proxy in the person of the press representatives. The proposal has even been advanced in all seriousness to shut out all the spectators except the newspaper reporters in the interest of expediting business, and for the protection of the delegates from outside influences, and of resting on the press to disseminate accounts of what is happening as accurately and truthfully as need be. Whether this doubtful expedient is ever adopted or not, the proper accommodation of the press agency is fundamental; it would be useless to hold a convention, write a platform and nominate a presidential ticket unless the news of it could be gotten out.

This working room for the working newspaper men means telegraph, telephone and telephonic service from the convention city to all the great news centers; it means also consideration of the differences in time between different parts of our great transcontinental country, to which the publication of all the important newspapers of large circulation is adjusted.

Fifth, financial accommodations for the hosts of expenses of the convention must be provided. As the convention city reap the profits of money spent by delegates and visitors, so it is expected to foot the bill. The customary way is to raise a guaranty fund and deposit it to the credit of a local treasurer authorized to meet obligations as they arise. For 1908, Denver put up \$100,000 for the Democrats, while Chicago assured without limit whatever outlay might be necessary for the Republicans—said to have called for about \$50,000. The range of expenditures covers hall rent, music, decorations, tickets, printing, badges, salaries of paid employees, personal expenses of officers and subcommittees in charge. At Venice the

surplus, if any, in the guaranty fund has been turned into the campaign fund as a campaign contribution, but later practice has been held proportionately for any deficit. Sixth, sentimental and political reasons may be urged for a particular convention location. The Republicans went back to Philadelphia in 1900 to celebrate the completion of the first half century of the party's existence in the same place where the start had been made. The Democrats fixed upon St. Louis for their convention in 1896 in order to enable those attending to take in the Louisiana Purchase exposition at the same time. Political considerations, however, are factors in the choice much more often, upon the theory that one city may be better for a particular candidate than another or that the award of the convention may help bring in the electoral vote of the state thus favored, or at least serve to ally factional differences and encourage the party leaders to unite in a more vigorous onslaught on the political enemy.

To what extent these expectations are actually realized is a decidedly open question. The Democratic convention of 1892 went to Charleston, while the lowering clouds of civil war were gathering, with the hope and design to permit the southern slave states to contract, and yet it quickly split on the rocks and both wings found it advisable to adjourn to Baltimore to finish their work. To the fact that the Republicans assembled that year in Chicago instead of in a city east of the Alleghenies is undoubtedly due the nomination of Lincoln instead of Seward.

The Chicago convention in 1856 named Hayes after Blair's was beaten out largely because of local Ohio surroundings and Harrison likewise enjoyed an advantage of proximity to home folks in the Chicago convention that nominated him in 1856. The choice of Chicago for the last republican convention was hailed as a victory for "the allies" against Taft, who had no prospect of support from Illinois, but it did not prove to be so.

Neither is it possible for the convention location to be definitely measured in electoral votes. Although the republicans favored St. Louis in 1888, Missouri went democratic as usual, but when the

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